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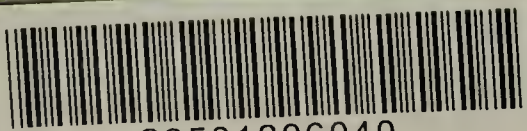


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1924.

KUCHING:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1925.



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1924

Sarawak Government Medical Department.

Annual Report for 1924.

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I.—General.

Sporadic cases of Measles, Chicken-pox and Influenza occurred during the year. Mumps appeared in epidemic form. A large number of cases of Ophthalmia were seen in August, and it is interesting to note that their occurrence synchronised with the visit of the Malay Opera. Contact in a crowded theatre was undeniably responsible for the spread.

Three cases of Enteric Fever came under our notice, one European and two natives. I take this opportunity to emphasise the advisability of inoculation for all Europeans taking up residence in Sarawak. The figures, though categorically correct, do not by any means represent the true incidence of the disease. Hitherto "protection" has been a debatable point. The simple technique of the injections, their small cost and the immunity call for general inoculation.

Smallpox broke out in epidemic form in the Second Division. 27 cases were seen. A Dresser was despatched to Lingga and the upper reaches of the river, and 3,794 vaccinations took place. Unfortunately the disease spread to Kuching. The infected cases were removed to the Isolation Camp, and the outbreak energetically and effectively dealt with by the Health Department.

The following is a summary of the N. A. B. Injections given for yaws and *muli* during the year. The figures show an overwhelming increase of the two previous years :—

Rejang	...	...	...	...	44
Kuching	...	...	...	...	747
Sibu	...	...	...	...	1,101
Simanggang	...	...	...	...	1,224
Baram	...	...	...	...	662
Sadong	...	...	...	...	90
Bintulu	...	...	...	...	389
Mukah	...	...	...	...	488
Limbang	...	...	...	...	28
Bau	...	...	...	...	572
Saratok	...	...	...	...	205
Quop	...	...	...	...	42
Samarahan	...	...	...	...	32

Total 5,624

1922.	1923.	1924.
2,473	3,310	5,624

In consideration of the fact that these figures do not include the work done by local practitioners some idea may be obtained with regard to the widespread nature of the disease. Racially the disease appears to affect the Chinese but little except the poorer and labouring classes. The vast majority of the cases are drawn from the Dyaks and Malays, the most acute type of cases being met with among the Land Dyaks. It must not be forgotten that hundreds of individuals do not even get the opportunity of appearing for treatment, also many avoid medical intervention till deformities and disfigurement supervene.

During the year Dressers visited Bau and some of the inaccessible parts of the First and Second Divisions. Their efforts were attended with excellent results.

Professor Harrison-Smith has again signified his enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the people in the Baram river by doubling his previous "Grant." We are indeed greatly indebted to him for the substantial proof of his philanthropy. In connection with this scheme an additional dresser is stationed at Baram. His duties are exclusively devoted to the object of the Fund. During the years 415 cases were treated and 296 N.A.B. injections given.

The following death occurred among the European community during the year :—

Miri ... Adult ... Smallpox

There were five births during the year, of which four occurred at Miri and one at Sibü.

2.—Staff.

A.—MEDICAL STAFF FOR 1924.

<i>Office.</i>		<i>Name.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Principal Medical Officer	...	E. M. Marjoribanks	...	...
Pathologist	...	E. J. Le Sueur	...	...
Chief Assistant Medical Officer	...	J. L. Farquharson	...	Appointed 22/12/24
Divisional Medical Officer	...	J. G. Reed	...	...

B.—NURSING STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>		<i>Name.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Matron	...	Miss M. Tait	...	On sick leave with full pay April to November
Acting Matron	...	Miss M. Grant	...	April to November
Asiatic Nurses	...	Three	...	...

C.—DISPENSARY STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>		<i>Name.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Head Dispenser	...	Hon Chon Vong	...	...
Assistant Head Dispenser	...	Lim Soon	...	...
Assistant Dispensers	...	Two	...	...

D.—DRESSERS.

<i>Office.</i>		<i>Name.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Assistant Surgeon	...	N. Chand	...	...
Do.	...	Tan Sim Poh	...	...
Laboratory Assistant	...	P. Uzaraga	...	...
Dressers	...	Twenty-six	...	2 Dressers discharged 1 Dresser resigned 1 Dresser died 3 Dressers engaged 2 Probationary dressers engaged 1 Dresser transferred to another department
Apprentice Dressers	...	Two	...	...

E.—CLERICAL STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>		<i>Name.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Chief Clerk, Store-keeper, and Cashier	...	G. Samy	...	...
Clerks	...	Five	...	1 temporary clerk engaged

3.—Buildings.

No construction work worthy of note has taken place during the year in Kuching.

Our attention has been focussed on the New General Hospital. A site has been purchased. It lies on the Rock Road a mile and a half from the town, and is an extensive, well-drained, undulating tract of land 43 feet above sea level. Roads border it on three sides and the railway passes through the southern boundary. Accessibility, and hygienic surroundings help to make it a most desirable situation. The plans have since been drawn up. Based on modern principles, they provide generous accommodation for the various peoples of this country.

A small Hospital of 12 beds has been sanctioned for the Fifth Division and will be erected at Limbang.

4.—European Hospital and Annex.

During the year 34 patients were admitted. Two remaining at the end of the year. Diseases worthy of note were as follows :—

Appendicitis* 2, Renal Calculis 3, Malaria 3, Enteric Fever 1, Cystitis 1, Carbuncle* 1, Rodent Ulcer* 1, Amoebic Dysentery 2, Fracture Clavicle 1, Cyst* 1.

N.B.—Those cases marked * required operative treatment.

5.—General Hospital.

There has been a notable decrease in the death rate during the last year of nearly 2%, and at the same time there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of admissions, which points to the fact that patients are coming up for treatment earlier.

Phthisis.—The results of treatment show a slight decrease in the mortality of this disease. The percentage is still high and is due in great part to the advanced state of the disease which prevails when the patients submit themselves for treatment.

The treatment adopted has been on practically the same lines as in the preceding year. Tuberculin treatment has been most unsatisfactory, but the routine injection of Sodium Morrhuate appears to have had some effect in prolonging life, if not affecting a cure. The more modern treatment by artificial pneumothorax has not yet been able to be attempted owing to the absence of an X-ray apparatus. The advent of such an instrument would assist very materially in diagnosis and treatment of many morbid conditions.

Beri Beri.—An increase in the incidence of this disease is noted, and can only be explained by the continued consumption of white imported, over-milled rice. Treatment on ordinary lines is practically always entirely satisfactory, which in itself proves the origin of the disease and the way which would lead to stamping this out altogether. Certain recommendations in last year's Annual Report as to rigid supervision of rice-milling are again emphasized.

Malaria.—There has been only a very slight decrease in the number of admissions of patients suffering from this disease. Quinine treatment has again proved quite successful, and only one death is recorded during the year, that of a heavily-infected subtertian variety.

Ankylostomiasis.—There have been fewer admissions for this disease, and death has only occurred in two cases. The routine examination of all Hospital patients, however, revealed the fact that no less than 268 patients were harbouring hookworm. All received treatment with Oil of Chenopodium and Carbon Tetrachloride, with excellent results in nearly all cases, except in a few heavily infected cases, where there is much anaemia. A few cases have resisted as many as twelve treatments, but these are exceptional.

The addition of a Pantostat and Diathermy apparatus has been a great advance in introducing electrical treatment into the Hospital. It is hoped that the latter may prove of great value in many conditions and especially chronic infections of the genito-urinary tract.

A new ward was added during the year, which has been used for chronic yaws deformities and other advanced chronic conditions.

Both the Phthisis and Malay wards have been re-walled and roofed. A partition erected in the lower ward has afforded better accommodation for sick prisoners.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1924.

Number of Male and Female patients remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1924	...	...	...	...	89
Number of Male and Female patients admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	1,307
					<hr/> 1,396

DISCHARGED.		ABSCONDED.		DIED.		REMAINING.		TOTAL.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
902	200	58	8	103	9	81	35	1,144	252

The percentage of deaths to the total treated 8.02%.

The total number of deaths during the year was 112; of these 16 died within 24 hours of admission. Deducting these, the death rate was 6.87 per hundred.

Table showing heading under which patients were admitted:—

Charity account	...	...	625
Government account	...	...	687
Private account	...	...	84
			<hr/> 1,396

CLASSIFICATION OF RACES.

Chinese 693, Dyak 260, Tamil 199, Malay 157, Sikh 20, Sepoy 30, Eurasian 1, Milano 5, Javanese 25, Japanese 3, Bundu 1, Dusun 1, Klabit 1.

DAILY SICK AVERAGE.

Daily Sick Average	...	...	...	...	107.09
Largest admission in Hospital on any one month, June	...				131
Smallest	"	"	"	"	77

N.A.B. RETURNS.

299 Injections were given during the year.

A table of diseases, list of operations and causes of deaths are shewn in Appendix A.

Comparative Statistics of General Hospital are shewn here.

Comparative Statistics of General Hospital for Year 1914—1924.

Re- port Year.	Total No. of Cases.	RACES.			Average Daily Sick.	General Mortality %	PHTHISIS.			BERI-BERI.			DYSENTERY.			Opera- tions per- formed.	REMARKS.
		Chi- nese.	Dyak.	Malay.			Total No.	Death.	Mor- tality%	Total No.	Death.	Mor- tality%	Total No.	Death.	Mor- tality%		
1914	947	653	75	47	120	11.9	39	21	53.8	127	11	8.7	53	16	30.2	116	
1915	782	517	114	22	89	13.0	47	26	55.3	74	8	10.8	39	11	28.2	58	
1916	760	538	117	43	72	9.3	31	19	61.3	77	..	..	11	2	18.2	62	
1917	919	629	148	40	98	14.6	31	24	77.4	134	18	13.4	28	11	89.3	102	
1918	891	581	124	52	96	12.8	50	28	56.0	56	5	8.9	33	9	27.3	56	
1919	..	..	..	..	..	No	Annual Report issued			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	1005	682	131	50	84	7.3	36	19	52.8	18	3	16.7	20	4	20.0	77	
1921	1163	792	179	65	84	8.3	55	26	47.3	20	2	10.0	26	6	23.1	248	(¹) 32 cases developed in Hospital
1922	964	591	170	68	80	6.9	39	18	46.2	13	1	7.7	42	5	11.6	2871	
1923	1166	671	214	93	110	8.57	49	28	57.0	33	2	6.24	59	7	11.85	246	(²) Includes 32 without general anæsthetic.
1924	1396	696	266	157	107.09	6.87	45	22	48.88	47	3	6.38	63 ¹	11	17.46	219 ²	

6.—St. Theresa's Convent Hospital.

During the past year 192 in-patients have been admitted to the Hospital. Two patients were adults, the remaining 190, children and infants.

Out-patients attendances numbered 3,570.

Many of the cases admitted to the Hospital were in a hopeless condition, and were brought in when all native remedies have been tried and had failed. The death rate is accordingly high—30% of the admissions.

Causes of death :—

Tetanus neonatorum	...	...	...	15
Meningitis	...	...	...	5
Marasmus	...	...	...	9
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Septicaemia	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Disease (adult)	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Uterus	..	...	...	1
Undiagnosed	...	...	...	14
				56

Undiagnosed cases were brought in moribund and died shortly after admission.

During the year 81 patients received treatment for worm infection :—

73	Cases of Roundworm
1	„ „ Hookworm
7	„ „ Hookworm and Roundworm.

Annual examination of the inmates of the Couvent was made *re* worm infection, and showed a marked decrease compared with the two previous years.

Dr. E. J. Le Sueur acted as Honorary Physician to the Convent and Hospital.

H. H. the Rajah has given a grant of \$25 per mensem towards the upkeep of the Hospital.

J. HARVEY,
(*Matron.*)

7.—Pathological Department.

The routine work of the Laboratory includes material sent from Hospitals and Out-patient department, in addition to specimens from Outstations.

Microscopes and necessary equipment for simple diagnosis are maintained at Sibulim, Simanggang and Limbang.

As far as possible specimens of blood and faeces of each patient are examined irrespective of the complaint. This is a necessary measure, and will in time afford considerable information in recording a medical survey of the country.

The necessary materials for Wasserman Reactions were received in July.

		BLOOD.	
Blood.		Total.	Malaria.
Re Malaria Corpuscle and differential counts	...	886	Subtertian ... 35 cases. Benign tertian ... 24 „ Quartan ... 14 „
Widal Reactions	...	34	Positive <i>B. typhosus</i> 2 „ <i>B. para</i> „ a. 2
Day Bloods re Microfilariae, Malays and Dyaks (Simanggang)	...	121	Positive 21%
Wasserman Reactions.			
July to December	...	344	

of individuals examined—

54·8% were positive due to Syphilis
8·2% „ „ „ „ Yaws

Examinations of articles re blood and other stains—14. In case of persons infected with Malaria, an effort was made to ascertain where the patient had become infected. The cases came from another country, a few cases occurred in patients who had previously been touring in the Outstations, in which case one could not definitely name the infected area.

FÆCES.

		Individuals infected	
	Total.	Hookworm	Roundworm.
Routine Laboratory work	... 1,251	26%	58%
Sadong	... 440	see below.	
Pauper Camp	... 81	100%	70%

A number of cases of *Hymenolepis nana* infection occurred, and three of *Clonorchis sinensis* infection. The latter were found in Chinese-born Chinese.

Tricocephalus dispar and *Strongyloides stercoralis* were common. During the past three years the only Tapeworm in our cases was *Hymenolepis nana*. No fluke worms were encountered in the Sarawak natives.

An examination of most of the ponies showed a general and in some cases very heavy infection with *Olsophagostomum apiostinum*. This appeared to react well to treatment with Oil of Chenopodium and Carbon Tetrachloride.

Of individuals examined re Dysentery 80% were due to the *Entamoeba histolytica*. A few cases in debilitated opium smokers were obviously an Entamoebic infection with super-added sepsis. Tubercular dysentery was encountered twice in advanced Phthisis cases. Two cases of apparently Bacillary type were encountered. *Lambliia intestinalis* and *Triocomonas hominis* were common in diarrhoea cases.

Sadong.

I visited Sadong with the Laboratory Assistant in October to do the annual survey of the mine employees re Hookworm and other intestinal parasites.

The result compares very favourably with the original examination.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

		1923.	1924.
Underground—	Hookworm	... 97 %	49·3 %
	Ascaris	... 26½%	15·6 %
Surface—	Hookworm	... 100 %	15·1 %
	Ascaris	... 70½%	29·36%

General condition of the men has improved, and hospital attendance is greatly lessened. The annual Mass treatment with Oil of Chenopodium and Carbon Tetrachloride was given, and further improvements were undertaken in the sanitation of the mines.

A further examination will be done in 1925.

SMEARS.

146 cases were examined re Conjunctivitis.

7% of cases were Gonococcal, the remainder were catarrhal conjunctivitis mostly due to Koch Weeks bacillis, the Morax bacillus was also encountered.

Cases of Catarrhal Conjunctivitis occurred throughout the year, but were noticeably increased during the latter months of the year and the stay of the "Bangsawan."

Smears re Gonorrhoea	...	Total	401
Individuals infected	...		49·5%
Smears re <i>Bacillus leprae</i>	...	23	Positive 21·5%
Other Smears—pus etc.—C.S.F.	...	48	
Paraffin Sections	...	71	
Urine for special examination	...	412	

Rice specimens were submitted for opinion as to suitability for diet.

All the specimens of imported Rice are over-polished.

GENERAL.

In appreciating the health of the population, one must realize the enormous drain on the vitality of the natives due to infection with Hookworm and Roundworm. The latter does not achieve the notoriety of the Hookworm and little stress is laid on its far-reaching effects. These are especially noticeable in the case of children here, who harbour large numbers of the worms. Broncho-pneumonia, coughs and intestinal colic and obstruction due to this worm are lamentably common and account for a high proportion of the deaths in children, and debility in adults. One practically never finds a native child free from Roundworm, and it is not uncommon to find a child of 5 or 6 years produce a hundred or so of these worms. Infants of 3 months old have produced two or three. A boy age 5 years, from Batu Kawa, passed 287 in the Hospital here.

Treatment with medicine is safe and certain but re-infection is as certain. The real treatment lies in improved sanitation which, in Kampongs and Bazaars, is conspicuous by its absence. One may take as example, effects of sanitation in Sadong, which has produced excellent results, with our treatment of the women and children of the Tamil Coolie Lines. The latter were admitted to the Hospital, and treated—within 6 months the infection had reached its original limit.

An examination of the inmates (85) of the Pauper Camp was made. They are *all* heavily infected with Hookworms. Treatment will have to be combined with introduction of sanitary accommodation. The present Camp, however, is situated in a swampy hollow, the ground being in a highly infective state. To get rid of the infection, the camp will have to be rebuilt on high ground, where drainage is possible.

In this respect it is of interest to note that in treatment of thousands of cases with Oil of Chenopodium and Carbon Tetrachloride no untoward results have so far occurred. These drugs when given according to instructions may be used in safety.

One case of exceptional interest came under our notice, a case of infection with *Sparganum proliferum* in a Chinese boy recently arrived from Hongkong.

I have had charge of the Women's Wards in the General Hospital, the Mission Girls Schools and the R. C. Mission Hospital. The main features of interest have been a prolonged epidemic of Mumps and some cases of Chicken-pox.

Work among the women of the district has been considerably more than in the past years—and will presumably be much more satisfactory in the advent of the New Hospital. This applies especially to Maternity work, in which connection the Establishment of an Ante natal clinic, and clinic for child welfare is an essential.

It is hoped also to gain the confidence of the native "midwives," who are at present diffident in sending for skilled help in difficult maternity cases. In the past year we have been called to cases which were in a hopeless condition, cases in which timely intervention would have saved the lives of both mother and child.

It is satisfactory to note however, that increasing numbers of women come for treatment.

69 Post-mortem examinations were made, of which 16 were done at request of the Coroner. Details are given in Appendix B.

8.—Lunatic Asylum.

Lunatic remaining in Asylum ending December 31st, 1923	...	34
„ admitted during the year 1924	...	63
		97

Discharged		Absconded		Died		Remaining		Total	
Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female
32 ...	2 ...	nil ...	nil	15 ...	1	40 ...	7	87 ...	10
Mortality per cent				...	...	16.49			

Classification of Races :—

Chinese 62, Klabit 1, Dyak 18, Tamil 3, Malay 7, Javanese 6.

DAILY SICK AVERAGE.

Lunatic Daily Sick Average	...	38.47.
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TABLES OF DISEASES.

Acute Mania	...	4
Dementia	...	15
Delusional Insanity	..	9
Epilepsy	...	2
Homicidal Mania...	...	1
Melancholia	...	4
Mania	...	50
Suicidal Mania	...	2
Under Observation:	...	10
Total		97

9.—Sarawak Police.

Health of the European Staff—fair.

“ “ unit	
Total number of cases treated during the year	... 1157
“ “ „ Attendances “ “ “	... 3804
Average daily sick	... 10.39
Number of Recruits examined for enlistment	... 48

Classification of Races :—

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Malays ...	622	14	33	669
Indians ...	340	9	7	356
Dyaks ...	85	6	—	91
Other races	40	1	—	41
	1087	30	40	1157

Chief diseases treated were influenza 100, bronchitis 88, minor injuries 105, conjunctivitis 40.

Number admitted to the General Hospital ... 101

Classification by Races :—

Malays 55, Indians 37, Other races 9.

Chief diseases were mumps 17, venereal disease 9, ophthalmia 13, beri-beri 3, malaria 3, ankylostomiasis 2.

4 Major operations were performed during the year.

There were two deaths. Cause of death (1) Septicaemia, (2) myocarditis.

Number of Policemen invalided on Medical grounds—3

1. Varicose veins
2. Disordered action of heart
3. Nephritis and cataract

Sanitation.—The Barracks are situated on a low-lying swampy ground which is frequently flooded. There is considerable overcrowding in the lines.

The general sanitation and hygiene leave much to be desired.

10.—Sarawak Rangers.

Health of the European staff—fair

“ “ „ troops good.

1039 Cases treated against 1352 of the previous year.

A slight epidemic of influenza, measles and mumps occurred during the year.

Average daily sick ... 10.9

Classification by Races :—

Dyaks 851, Malays 91, Other Races 90

Number admitted to the General Hospital ... 74

Dyaks 67, Malays 5, Javanese 2

Chief diseases were—venereal disease 6, Tenebra Imbricata 5, Beri-beri 2, Malaria 2

There were no deaths.

Eight were invalided on Medical grounds as follows :—

- (1) Chronic arthritis
- (2) Acute debility following pneumonia
- (3) Elephantiasis
- (4) Compound fracture of arm and permanent impairment of the limb
- (5) Mental deficiency
- (6) Cataract
- (7) Valvular disease of heart.
- (8) Phthisis.

Sanitation :—The Barracks afford insufficient accommodation for the Rangers and their families. Most of the lines are overcrowded. In all other respects their situation is excellent. The latrines need further extension and repairs.

11.—Kuching Prison.

Health of the European staff, good.

“ “ native “ “

“ “ prisoners fairly satisfactory. There was no real outbreak of any disease.

557 cases treated against 577 of the previous year. 75% of these were Chinese.

Number of patients admitted to the General Hospital 63.

The chief diseases were influenza, ankylostomiasis, venereal disease, bronchitis, ordinary digestive troubles.

Four Deaths took place. Causes of death—Beri-beri, Pneumonia, Rheumatoid arthritis, chronic opium poisoning.

Five Major operations were performed during the year.

Number of prisoners released on Medical grounds—nil.

Number of native staff discharged on Medical grounds—one

There was one judicial execution in the middle of the year.

Ankylostomiasis.—Sixteen cases against twelve of the previous year. Two were admitted to Hospital, the remainder were mild infections.

Malaria.—Two cases—both were newcomers.

Beri-beri.—Three cases. The ration of rice is standardized, and it accounts for the low incidence of the disease.

Sanitation.—The Jail is visited periodically. On general lines the sanitation is fair, but there is room for much improvement. Recommendations were made with regard to the latrines and these have since been carried out.

12. -Annual Sick Returns of the Outpatient Department for 1924.

Total number of cases treated during the year	...	4,846
Total number of daily attendances during the year	...	10,444
Daily average sick	...	28.52
Recruits examined Sarawak Rangers	...	119
" " Fire Brigade	...	4
" " Prison Warders	...	2
" " Clerk	...	1
" " Police	...	48
Persons examined for exemption tax	...	86

Classification of Races :—

Chinese	...	1,131
Dyaks	...	401
Eurasians	...	119
Europeans	...	428
Indians	...	596
Malays	...	2,123
Total		4,846

Recommended for admission to General Hospital ... 716

13.—Pauper Camp.

Paupers remaining in P. Hospital year ending December 31st, 1923	...	82
,, admitted during the year 1924	...	42
		124

TRANSFERRED TO G.H.	ABSCONDED.	DIED.	REMAINING.	TOTAL.
16	12	5	91	124

Mortality per cent 4.03.

Classification of Races :—

Hylam	...	14
Kheh	...	46
Cantonese	...	11
Liewchew	...	16
Teochew	...	24
Hokkien	...	3
Kowchew	...	8
Javanese	...	1
Hockchew	...	1
Total		124

Pauper Daily Average number of Inmates ... 77.46

14a.—First Division.

Sadong.—During the year 445 patients were admitted to the local hospital for treatment. Of these ten were sent to Kuching, one died, and ten remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

Classification of Races :—

Chinese	...	387
Malays	...	12
Tamils	...	29
Dyaks	...	17
Total		445

Diseases worthy of note were as follows :—

Ankylostomiasis	...	17
Amoebic Dysentery	...	16
Asthma	...	29
Contusions and Wounds	...	93
Venereal Diseases	...	8
Beri-beri	...	15

Number of Outpatients treated during the year ... 1,396

Classification of Races :—

European	...	16
Chinese	...	881
Malays	...	304
Dyaks	...	121
Indians	...	74
Total		1,396

Diseases worthy of note were as follows :—

Ankylostomiasis	...	...	291
Conjunctivitis	...	...	48
Rheumatism	...	...	26
Beri-beri	...	...	12

14b.—Second Division.

Simanggang—

Number of patients remaining in Hospital end of the year	...	3
„ „ „ admitted during the year	...	94
Total number of cases admitted in Hospital during the year	...	97

Three deaths occurred in the Hospital during the year.

Classification of Races :—

Chinese.	Malays.	Sea Dyaks.	Total.
21	25	51	97

Principal Diseases were :—

Influenza	... 15	Ankylostomiasis	... 3	Venereal Disease	... 5
Malaria	... 7	Dysentery	... 4	Yaws	... 8

Total number of outpatients treated during the year ... 3,784

Classification of Races :—

Malays	...	566
Chinese	...	656
Dyaks	...	2,524
Other Races	...	38
		3,784

Principal Diseases were as follows :—

Ankylostomiasis	... 12	Digestive troubles	... 328
Ascaries	... 116	Itchyosis	... 9
Diarrhoea	... 73	Ringworm	... 43
Dysentery	... 31	Tinea Imbricata	... 68
Skin Diseases	... 5	Yaws	... 645
Beri-beri	... 3	Goitre	... 18
Malaria	... 92	Rheumatism	... 47
Venereal Diseases	... 155	Asthma	... 21
Bronchitis	... 32	Pneumonia	... 11
Phthisis	... 8	Whooping Cough	... 19
Influenza	... 44	Measles	... 17
Eye Diseases	... 87	Minor Injuries	... 233

Number of Injections given during the year ... 1,224

Number of Vaccinations given during the year ... 3,794

14c.—Third Division.

Staff.

The Assistant Surgeon left the service in the early part of the year and it was not found possible to replace him. A senior dresser was substituted and an additional apprentice dresser was engaged locally. This man is a Foochow and has been of great service on account of his knowledge of the district and the people and their language. His appointment also enabled one of the other dressers to be employed mainly on pathological work which has increased greatly in amount.

Two men were added to the menial staff, but it is very difficult to obtain suitable labour for this work which suffers from frequent changes.

There continued to be a dresser at Mukah and one at Bintulu and one was appointed experimentally during the year to Rejang chiefly for the purpose of examining vessels from Singapore. It seems that there is enough work to justify the appointment becoming permanent.

Buildings.

The new buildings were occupied in January and, contrary to expectation, the hospital has several times been almost full. Sanction has been obtained for the building of mortuary and an extension to the kitchen and work is in progress. A leaf attap leper hut has been built near the hospital. A small pier has been erected by the hospital. It is used by the ferry and is also a convenience to patients.

No new buildings or additions have been made in the outstations. The dresser at Rejang has the use of a room in the fort.

General health of Sibu.

There is little to add to my remarks of last year on this subject. The health of the Europeans again calls for no comment. There was one European birth.

There has been some decrease in venereal disease owing to measures taken but phthisis continues to be a very serious problem. There is a moderate amount of amoebic dysentery.

Mild cases of beri-beri have been slightly on the increase. Only two cases of malaria that could not definitely be traced to districts outside Sibu have been seen and these were both Tamil coolies whose lines are about a mile from the bazaar. Nephritis has been remarkably common. There have been a number of peculiar cases of heart disease, mostly rapidly fatal. There has been a great increase in the number of Dyaks and others coming for arsenical injections for yaws.

General remarks on the Department at Sibu.

New instruments, including a steriliser and set of trial lenses, have been received, also a set of medical books. Water has been laid on to the hospital.

In September the Hospital and Dispensary were inspected by the Chief Secretary and the Datu Muda.

Travelling and Outstations.

The dresser at Bintulu visited Tuban, Pandan and Tatau.

Conclusion.

The year has shown even more progress than was expected. A few of the more important figures showing this are given below; the remainder will be found in appendices. A very large number of out-patients and in-patients attending at Sibu are found outlying parts of the Foochow colony up and down river. It is difficult to compare the attendance figures with previous years as the registration system has only recently been fully developed. As will be seen there has been an increase in surgery and a beginning has been made in obstetrical work.

It will be necessary to increase the staff further and a nurse and dispenser have been sanctioned for the new year. The Births and Deaths Registration Order has come into force and an attempt will be made to analyse the figures in a future appendix.

			1923.	1924.
In-patients	...	...	195	350
Deaths	...	...	16	28
<i>Out-patients attendances :—</i>				
Sibu	...	...	3,174	6,460
Mukah	...	...	913	2,052
Bintulu	...	...	650	2,326
Rejang	...	...	—	444
<i>Arsenical injections :—</i>				
Sibu	...	...	380	1,101
Mukah	...	...	158	488
Bintulu	...	...	262	389
Rejang	...	...	—	44
<i>Cash receipts, etc :—</i>				
Sibu	...	...	\$3,134.90	\$4,639.97
Mukah	...	...	660.63	1,546.14
Bintulu	...	...	768.06	1,051.20
Rejang	...	...	—	82.63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To			By			
Sibu						
Salaries	\$8,223.50	...	Cash	\$4,639.97	...	...
Drugs, etc.	7,842.53	...	(incl. injections)	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,993.95	...	Govt. account	...	\$4,193.70	...
		\$21,049.28		...	...	\$8,833.67
Bintulu	...	\$ 2,387.21	Cash	\$1,051.20	...	...
			Govt. account	...	\$370.15	...
						\$1,421.35
Mukah	...	\$ 1,693.03	Cash	\$1,546.14	...	...
			Govt. account	...	\$511.45	...
						\$2,057.59
Rejang	...	\$707.84	Cash	\$82.63	...	...
			Govt. account	...	\$213.80	...
						\$296.43
		\$25,758.06		\$7,319.32	\$5,289.10	...
						\$12,608.42

Lepers.

In addition to the above-mentioned in-patients nine lepers were admitted to the lepers hut during the year. Of these, four absconded, three were sent to Satang and two remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The situation with regard to leprosy is most unsatisfactory. There is no doubt that there are large numbers of lepers both up and down river, but on any word reaching them of their being brought in, they either offer strenuous opposition or disappear into the jungle. At present only cases that are brought directly to the notice of the Government can be brought in and these often with great difficulty. Neither the Medical Department nor the District Officer has any facilities for collecting these people.

ARSENICAL INJECTIONS.

Novarsenobillon was used in all cases except towards the end of the year at Sibn when Stabilarsan was substituted for children and cases in which intravenous injection was impossible. About 50 injections of Stabilarsan were given. Almost all these injections were for yaws and so few of these cases are seen a second time that it is impossible to compare the two substances but I have no reason to believe that Stabilarsan is inferior. It was used because the pain and swelling after intramuscular injections of Novarsenobillon were found to be considerable and abscesses were seen.

The injections were as follows:—

Sibu	...	...	...	...	1101 (patients 1001)
Bintulu	...	...	...	...	389
Mukah	...	...	...	...	488
Rejang	...	...	...	...	44
					2022

The 1923 total was 800 of which 380 were given at Sibn. The 1922 total for Sibn was 170. Details of the Sibn cases are as follows:—

Crab Yaws	410	...	...	...	...	Dyaks	745
Yaws	526	...	...	...	...	Chinese	146
Syphilis	100	...	...	...	...	Malays	134
Other diseases	55	...	...	...	...	Milanaus	69
						Tamils	5
						Eurasians	2
						1101	

Practically all the Dyaks were cases of yaws. The great majority of the syphilis cases were Chinese.

A record was kept of the districts from which the various cases came to Sibn and the following places call for mention:—

Sibn	45	...	Lasah	21	...	...	Julau	10
Binatang	32	...	Sarikei	14	...	...	Kakit	10
Daro	15	...	Sungah	7	...	...	Pakan	10
Matu	9	...	Minyan	10	...	...	Dalat	9
T. Sirik	62	...	Naman	9	...	...	S. Mira	84
Igan	9	...	Ngmah	18	...	...	Siong	12
Oya	32	...	Poi	39	...	...	Bawan	17
Kanowit	32	...	Katibas	18	...	...	...	...

OPERATIONS.

31 operations were performed under chloroform. Of these five may be regarded as major operations. They were as follows:—Laparotomy, Empyema, Amputation of arm, Strangulated inguinal hernia and Appendix abscess.

All these cases did well with the exception of the first which was a case of fever and enlarged liver in a Chinese woman who was admitted in a desperate condition. Operation was performed as a last hope, but no pus was found. The amputation of the arm was a case of a Dyak from the Balleh, who had been bitten by a pig about a fortnight before and whose arm was gangrenous from the elbow down on admission. The appendix abscess was an old one. The pus was evacuated and no attempt was made to remove the appendix. The patient continues well. With the exception of the amputation of the arm all the cases were Chinese.

The remaining operations under chloroform were as follows:—

Abscesses, cellulitis, etc.	...	...	...	6
Circumcision	...	...	...	1
Cut scrotum	...	...	...	1
Chronic periostitis	...	...	...	1
Fractures set	...	...	...	4
Flexed hip straightened	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	3
Incision of knee joint	...	...	...	2
Incision of bubo	...	...	...	2
Pyæmic abscesses	...	...	...	21
Sebaceous cyst	...	...	...	1
Tooth extraction	...	...	...	1
Tooth extraction and sinus of jaw	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous abscess	...	...	...	1

Brooketon,

A Government Dresser was sent to Brooketon for the latter half of the year.

His report is as follows :—

Number of patients treated during the year ... 865

Classification of Races :—

Malays 511, Chinese 295, Other Races 59.
One death—accident in the pit.
General Health of the community—poor.

Diseases worthy of note were :—

Ankylostomiasis	...	29	Malaria	...	18
Ascaris Lumbricoides	...	58	Influenza	...	57
Asthma	...	20	Ringworm	...	27
Bronchitis	...	60	Scabies	...	57
Beri-beri	...	11	Tina Imbricata	...	17

This Dispensary was closed down at the beginning of the year.

15.—Financial Statement.

I append herewith a general statement of the Expenditure and Revenue of the Medical Department for the year 1924.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue and Expenditure 1924.

EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Medical Stores—					Kuching Medical Dept.—				
Stores—Less Stock \$29,082.55	..		30,621.87		Sales of Medicines, etc., and Hospital Charges of Grange and General Hospitals on Private A/cs. .. ..	..		9,074.12	
Dispensary—					Medicines, etc., supplied to various—				
Establishment	6,782.58				Government Departments, Outstations (this does not include drugs, etc., supplied to Outstation Dispensaries and Hospitals)	1,332.10			
Miscellaneous	1,729.70				Govt. Department, Kuching	10,520.45			
Furniture	32.50		8,544.78		On Govt. Charity A/c. ..	1,050.85		12,903.40	
Management—					Hospital Charges on Government—				
Establishment	23,370.19				A/c. Kuching	6,506.94			
Miscellaneous	5,878.12				Hospital Charges on Govt. Charity (Kuching) ..	17,411.75			
Furniture	8.85		29,257.16		Hospital Charges on Govt. A/c. (Outstations) ..	1,839.25		25,757.94	
General Hospital—					Outstations—				
Establishment	12,067.74				Sales of Medicines and Hospital Charges on Private A/c.	14,563.41			
Miscellaneous	4,312.70				Medicines, etc., supplied on Government A/c.	11,691.53			
Diets	6,886.67				Medicines, etc., supplied on Charity A/c.	2,511.66		28,766.60	
Furniture	236.15		23,503.26						
Grange Hospital—									
Establishment	7,239.36								
Miscellaneous	1,429.93								
Diets	511.65								
Furniture	97.50		9,278.44						
Pauper Hospital—									
Establishment	144.00								
Miscellaneous	246.32								
Diets	5,012.79		5,403.11						
Lunatic Asylum—									
Establishment	643.19								
Miscellaneous	247.35								
Diets	2,391.81		3,282.35						
Outstations—									
Establishment	18,578.47								
Miscellaneous (this includes rations, local purchases, &c.)	10,103.63		28,682.10						
Total Expenditure	..		\$138,573.07		Total Revenue	..		\$76,502.06	

E. M. MARJORIBANKS,
Principal Medical Officer,
Sarawak.

Appendix A.
General Hospital Kuching.
Table of Diseases.

Alimentary System:—

Acute purulent appendicitis	1
Ankylostomiasis and other Intestinal parasites	94		
Appendicitis	...	...	2
Carcinoma of Stomach and Intestine	...	...	6
Cholelithiasis	...	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	5
Constipation	...	...	4
Diarrhoea, Opium	...	...	5
Disease of the Rectum	...	...	11
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	1
Dysentery, Amoebic	...	...	20
" Bacillary	...	...	11
Enteritis, Acute	...	...	5
Gastritis and Gastric Ulcer, etc.	...	...	16
Harelip	...	...	4
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	5
" " Strangulated	...	...	2
Liver Abscess	...	...	5
Peritonitis	...	...	3
Pyorrhoea Alveolaris and Dental caries	...	...	11
Tonsillitis	...	...	8
Volvulus	...	...	1

219

Circulatory System:—

Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta	...	...	1
Arteriosclerosis	...	...	2
Endocarditis	...	...	10
Endarteritis gangrene	...	...	2
Myocarditis	...	...	3
Pericarditis	...	...	2
Varicose vein	...	...	2

241

Bone, Joint and Muscle:—

Arthritis	...	...	12
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	1
Lumbago	...	...	2
Myalgia	...	...	2
Osteoarthritis	...	...	3
Periostitis	...	...	4
Psoas Abscess	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	5
Sarcoma	...	...	5
Osteomyelitis	...	...	3
Synovitis, Acute	...	...	3
Tubercular joints	...	...	10

292

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Blindness	...	...	2
Catarrhal Conjunctivitis	...	...	28
Cataract, Senile	...	...	4
Corneal Ulcer	...	...	4
Ectropion	...	...	1
Glaucoma	...	...	1
Iritis	...	...	3
Leucoma	...	...	4
Lachrymal Abscess	...	...	2
Ophthalmia, Sympathetic	...	...	3
Otitis Media	...	...	2
Otorrhoea	...	...	5
Pterygium	...	...	3
Papilloma Ear	...	...	1
Rhinitis	...	...	1

356

General Disease:—

Debility and Senility	...	...	25
Diabetes	...	...	3
Gout	...	...	2
Inanition and Asthenia	...	...	4
Malingering	...	...	2
Malaria, All infection	...	...	54
Pyemia	...	...	1
Pyrexia, Unknown origin	...	...	12

459

Genito-Urinary System:—

Gongenital Hypospadias	...	...	1
Cystitis	...	...	1
Hydrocele	...	...	3
Nephritis, Acute	...	...	3
" Chronic	...	...	4
Nephroptosis	...	...	2
Orchitis	...	...	1
Phymosis	...	...	1
Prostatic Abscess	...	...	1
Renal Calculus	...	...	2
Stricture of Urethra	...	...	1
Tubercular Cystitis	...	...	1
Vesical Calculus	...	...	1

481

Diseases of Female Genito-Urinary System:—

Carcinoma of Uterus	...	...	2
Contracted Pelvis (7th month pregnancy)	...	...	1
Incomplete Abortion	...	...	1
Leucorrhoea	...	...	1
Ovarian Cysts	...	...	2
Pregnancy	...	...	2
Parametritis	...	...	1
Rupture perineum and rectum	...	...	1
Salpingitis	...	...	1
Pneperal septicaemia	...	...	1
Vulvitis	...	...	1

495

Injuries:—

Attempt Suicide (Cut throat)	...	...	1
Dislocations	...	...	3
Fractures	...	...	21
Internal Injuries	...	...	6
Traumatic synovitis, arthritis, etc.	...	...	7
Other Injuries	...	...	91

624

Lymphatic System:—

Acute Adenitis	3
Filariasis	7
Lymphadenoma	1
Tubercular Adenitis	7

642

Poisons	12
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Nervous System:—

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	1
Beri Beri	47
Caisson's Disease	1
Cerebral Tumour	...	...	2
" Haemorrhage	...	...	4
" Abscess	...	...	1
Delirium Tremens	...	...	1
Diffuse Sclerosis of the Cord	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	4
Herpes Zoster	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	6
Hypochondriasis	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxia	...	...	3
Leprosy	...	...	11
Lunacy	...	...	24
" Under observation	...	...	19
Meningocele	...	...	1
Neurofibromatosis	...	...	1
Neuritis (1 traumatic)	...	...	2
Neuralgia	...	...	1
Paraplegia	...	...	1
Sciatica	...	...	2
Tetanus Neonotorum	...	...	1
Traumatic Myelitis	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	1

794

Respiratory System:—

Asthma	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	15
Laryngitis	...	...	2
Nasal Polypii	...	...	4
Pneumonia, Lobar	...	...	10
" Broncho	...	...	6
Phthisis	...	...	45
Pleurisy	...	...	6

890

Skin & Subcutaneous:—

Abscess, Various	...	...	33
Acne	...	...	1
Cellulitis	...	...	17
Carbuncle	...	...	2
Dermatitis	...	...	3
Empetigo Contagiosa	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	3
Eczema	...	...	4
Granuloma	...	...	3
Hyperkeratosis	...	...	2
Lipoma	...	...	1
Oedema of leg	...	...	1
Septic foot and finger	...	...	9
Scabies	...	...	15
Sebaceous cyst	...	...	1
Tinea Embricata	...	...	9
Ulcers, Various	...	...	56
Yaws and its manifestations	...	...	75

1128

Specific Fever:—

	Brought forward	1128
Chicken-pox	...	1
Influenza	...	22
Measles	...	8
Mumps	...	83
Paratyphoid	...	1
Typhoid	...	2
		1245

Venereal Disease:—

Gonorrhoea and Complications	...	102
Syphilis and Complications	...	49
		1396

List of Operations:—

Appendectomy	...	1
Ankylosis of knee	...	1
Amputations	...	5
Arthrectomy	...	2
Cataract removed	...	1
Cancer of Parotid attempt removal	...	1
Colostomy	...	1
Circumcisions	...	2
Caesarian, Section	...	2
Ectropion	...	1
Fractures and Dislocations set	...	5
Dental Extractions	...	9
Eneucleation of Eye	...	2
External Urethrotomy	...	1
Fistula in Ano	...	2
Haemorrhoid Radical cure	...	4
Herniotomy (1 Strangulated)	...	7
Hydrocele Radical cure	...	2
Harclip	...	4
Ischio-rectal abscess	...	1
Lipoma removed	...	2
Laparotomy	...	7
Liver Abscess	...	1
Mastoidotomy	...	1
Meningocele	...	1
Metatarsus resected	...	1
Nasal Polypii	...	4
Osteotomy	...	2
Periostitis	...	2
Papilloma removed	...	1
Psoas Abscess	...	3
Retro-peritoneal Abscess	...	1
Perineorrhaphy	...	2
Skin Grafting (Thiersh)	...	5
Szquestrotomy	...	16
Suprapubic Cystostomy	...	2
Septic Knee, Acute Incised	...	2
Tonsillectomy	...	1
T. B. Joints, (Abscess and Sinuses) curetted	...	12
Urethrotomy	...	1
Urethroraphy	...	3
Urethroscopy	...	1
Minor Operations	...	94
		219

Causes of Death:—

Ankylostomiasis	...	2
Appendicitis	...	2
Asphyxia (Drowning)	...	1
Beri Beri heart failure	...	3
Carcinoma, Uterus	...	1
„ Sigmoid colon	...	1
„ Caecum and intestinal obstruction	...	1
„ Rectum	...	1
„ Gastric	...	1
Cerebral Tumour	...	1
„ Haemorrhage	...	2
„ Abscess	...	1
„ Gumma	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver	...	4
Dysentery Bacillary	...	11
Duodenal Ulcer	...	1
Epilepsy and old age	...	1
General Asthenia	...	3
Heart disease	...	5
Hydrocephalus	...	1
Intestinal Obstruction Chronic	...	1
Liver Abscess (one multiple)	...	2
Locomotor Ataxia, Exhaustion	...	1
Nephritis, Chronic	...	3
„ and Cirrhosis of liver	...	2
Malaria heavy infection S. T.	...	1
Miliary Tuberculosis	...	1
Opium, Chronic	...	2
Peritonitis following Suppurative-appendicitis	...	1
Phthisis	...	22
Pneumonia and Pericarditis	...	1
Pyemia	...	1
Rupture Aneurism thoracic Aorta	...	1
Septicaemia (Gangrene arm)	...	1
Sarcoma Orbit	...	1
„ Jaw general asthenia	...	1
Septic traumatic Myelitis	...	2
Senility	...	1
Cystitis (vesical calculus)	...	1
Septic knee and D. T.	...	1
Septicaemia	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	1
„ Cystitis	...	1
„ Pleurisy	...	1
Typhoid	...	1
		96

Death within 24 Hours of Admission:—

Bronchopneumonia	...	1
Beri Beri heart failure	...	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	3
Dysentery	...	1
Peritonitis (Obstructed labour)	...	1
Peritonitis	...	1
Placenta Previa	...	1
Phthisis	...	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	...	1
Shock (Compound fracture)	...	1
		16

Appendix B.—Post-mortems.—Kuching.

Status Epilepticus	...	1
Lunatics—		
Asthenia	...	2
Traumatic Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	2
Locomotor Ataxia	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	2
Mastoid Abscess and Meningitis	...	1
Gummata of Meninges	...	1
Atheroma	...	5
Aneurism (Ruptured)	...	1
Pericarditis	...	1
Pneumonia	...	2
T.B. Lungs	...	4
General Tuberculosis	...	8
Gastric Ulcer (perforated)	...	1
Carcinoma—Pylorus	...	2
Pituitary Gland	...	1
Parotid	...	1
Epithiloma Anus	...	1
Typhoid	...	3
Malaria	...	3
Beri-beri	...	1
Dysentery—		
1. Amoebic	...	4
2. Bacillary	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	2
Intestinal Obstruction (Chronic Peritonitis)	...	1
Nephritis	...	2
Ankylostomiasis	...	1
Septicaemia	...	1
Murder—		
Stab Wounds	...	1
Injury to Brain (decomposed)	...	1
Drowning	...	6
Skeletons	...	2
Senility	...	2

Sibu.

Appendix 1.—IN-PATIENTS

These totalled 350 with 28 deaths. The diseases were as follows:—

Gastro-intestinal diseases 68 with 8 deaths.

Abdominal abscess	...	...	1	deaths	1
Appendix abscess	...	...	1		
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	2		
Abdominal pain	...	...	3		
Colic	...	...	1		
Constipation	...	...	5		
Carcinoma of stomach	...	...	1		1
Duodenal ulcer	...	...	3		
Dysentery (E. hist. found in 16)	...	...	28		2
Do. and pneumonia	...	...	1		
Diarrhoea	...	...	4		1
Do. and fever	...	...	1		
Dyspepsia	...	...	6		
Haemorrhoids	...	...	4		
Haematemesis	...	...	1		
Intestinal obstruction	...	...	1		1
Do. do. (partial)	...	...	1		
Perforated duodenal ulcer and injury	...	...	1		1
Strangulated inguinal hernia	...	...	1		
Typhoid fever	...	...	2		1

Genito-urinary and venereal diseases 64 with 3 deaths.

Albuminuria	...	...	1	deaths	
Abdominal tumour	...	...	1		
Cystitis	...	...	1		
Dysuria	...	...	1		
Gonorrhoea	...	...	7		
Gonorrhoeal arthritis	...	...	3		
Do. ophthalmia	...	...	2		
Do. stricture	...	...	1		
Do. epididymitis	...	...	1		
Do. bubo	...	...	1		
Leucorrhoea	...	...	1		
Nephritis	...	...	17		2
Do. and thyroid enlargement	...	...	1		
Menorrhagia	...	...	1		
Pyuria	...	...	1		
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	3		1
Do. oedema	...	...	5		
Do. do. and pyuria	...	...	1		
Puerperium	...	...	1		
Parturition	...	...	1		
Do. placenta praevia	...	...	1		
Do. haematoma of vulva	...	...	1		1
Pregnancy and oedema	...	...	1		
Premature birth	...	...	1		
Phimosis	...	...	1		
Syphilis	...	...	7		
Congenital syphilis	...	...	1		

Respiratory diseases 40 with 7 deaths.

Asthma	...	...	2	deaths	
Bronchitis	...	...	3		
Empyema	...	...	1		
Cough	...	...	1		
Haemoptysis	...	...	1		
Phthisis	...	...	12		2
Do. and intestinal tuberculosis	...	...	1		1
Pneumonia	...	...	17		2
Do. post measles	...	...	1		1
Do. and bronchitis	...	...	1		
Septic lung	...	...	1		1

Cardiovascular disease 14 with 5 deaths.

Aneurism	...	...	1	deaths	
Auricular fibrillation	...	...	1		
Cardiac arrhythmia	...	...	1		
Heart disease	...	...	3		1
Heart failure	...	...	4		2
Mitral disease	...	...	3		2
Palpitations	...	...	1		

Mental and nervous diseases 11.

Mental observation	8
Insanity	...	...	1
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	2

Eye diseases 9.

Conjunctivitis	...	...	1
Cataract	...	...	1
Corneal ulcer	...	...	4
Keratitis	...	...	1
Ophthalmia	...	...	1
Panophthalmitis	...	...	1

Skin disease 15.

Carbuncle	...	...	1
Eczema	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	2
Fibroma of ear	...	...	1
Furunculosis	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	3
Sebaceous cyst	...	...	2
Septic dermatitis	...	...	2
Tinea imbricata	...	...	1

General diseases, etc., 83 with 5 deaths.

Anaemia	...	...	3	deaths
Arthritis	..	...	4	
Beri-beri	...	...	9	1
Do. and syphilis	...	...	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	1	
Convulsions	...	...	1	1
Debility	...	...	2	
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1
Enlarged liver	...	...	1	1
Enlarged spleen	...	...	2	
Fever	...	...	9	
Filariasis	...	...	2	
Goitre	...	...	1	
Influenza	...	...	2	
Intoxication (alcoholic)	...	...	1	
Lumbago	...	...	1	
Mumps	..	...	7	
Malaria	...	...	8	
Do. and ankylostomiasis	...	...	1	
Do. and syphilis	...	...	1	
Do. and beri-beri	...	...	1	
Do. and nephritis and dysentery	...	...	1	
Opium smoking	...	...	2	
Oedema	...	...	5	
Oedema and anaemia	...	...	1	
Otitis media	...	...	1	
Pyæmic abscess	...	...	2	
Periostitis, traumatic	...	...	1	
Prematurity	...	...	1	1
Rat-bite fever	...	...	1	
Tetanus	...	...	1	
Tuberculous cervical adenitis	...	...	1	
Tooth caries, sinus of cheek	...	...	1	
Yaws, tertiary	...	...	6	

Injuries, wounds, ulcers, etc., 47.

Abscesses	...	...	9
Bruises	...	...	2
Cellulitis of foot 1, leg 1	...	...	2
Cut scrotum 1, wounds 4	...	...	5
Crocodile bites	...	...	2
with partial avulsion of scalp	...	...	1
Fractures—			
Femur, simple	...	...	1
Femur, compound	...	...	1
Tibia and fibula	...	...	1
Colles compound	...	...	1
Injury to ankle 1, back 1	...	...	2
Pig bite, amputation of arm	...	...	1
Septic hand 1, foot 3, toe 1, burn 1, wounds 2	...	...	8
Ulcers	...	...	11

Nationalities of in-patients.

Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	267	77%
Foochow	...	...	...	...	213	61%	
Hokien	...	...	...	...	17	5	
Cantonese	...	...	...	...	17	5	
Henghua	...	...	...	...	6	2	
Hylam	...	...	...	...	4	1	
Kheh	...	...	...	...	4	1	
Chawan	...	...	...	...	3	1	
Liewchew	...	...	...	...	2	0.6	
Teochew	...	...	...	...	1	0.3	
Dyak	...	...	...	...	...	41	12
Malay	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Milanau	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Kenyah	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.6
Javanese	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Boyanese	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Skapan	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3

Accounts under which in-patients were admitted.

Private	...	...	...	146	42%		
Govt. charity	...	...	...	120	34		
Prison	...	...	...	51	15		
Police	...	...	...	13	4		
P. W. D.	...	...	...	10	3		
R. C. Mission	...	...	...	7	2		
Meth. Mission	...	...	...	2	0.6		
Forest Dept.	...	...	...	1	0.3		
						<i>Sexes of in-patients</i>	
						Males	...
						Females	...
							285
							65

Monthly admissions.

1924	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
6	22	15	21	19	27	20	31	25	44	32	36	42	350

Births.

There were four births in the hospital, one child dying from convulsions the next day. In addition there was one premature birth, the child giving a few breaths only.

Deaths.

Of the 28 deaths, 8 took place on the day of admission, 8 on the second day, 4 on the third and only 8 at a later date.

Appendix 2.—PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. (SIBU.)

The total number of examinations for the year was 1,549.

437 *Faeces* examinations from approximately 413 patients.

Ova of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> in	...	...	...	170	cases	or	41%
Ova of hookworms in	...	...	...	47	"	"	11
Ova of <i>Trichocephalus dispar</i> in	...	...	...	75	"	"	18
Embryos of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> in	...	...	...	2	"	"	
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> or its cysts in	...	...	...	43	"	"	10

278 *Urine* examinations from approximately 208 patients.

Albumen in	...	...	...	...	70	"	"	34
Pus in	...	...	...	...	48	"	"	23
Casts in	...	...	...	...	27	"	"	13
Sugar in	...	...	...	...	2	"	"	

155 *Sputum* examinations from approximately 146 patients.

Tubercle bacilli in	29	"	"	20
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136 *Blood* examinations from approximately 132 patients.

Benign tertian parasites in	2	"	"	2
Quartan parasites in	...	...	...	...	6	"	"	5
Subtertian parasites in	...	...	...	...	16	"	"	12

445 *Smears* from urethra, cervix, vagina or prostate of approximately 46 men and 37 women. The gonococcus was found in 43 cases or 52%.

16 *Smears* examined for *B. lepra* which was found in six.

13 *Eye* smears were examined. The gonococcus was found in two and the *Morax-Axenfelt* bacillus in one.

The following were also examined. Six specimens of pus from abscesses and sinuses, one specimen of empyema pus and two specimens of cerebrospinal fluid. One smear from a case of cancrum oris following measles showed the spirillum and fusiform bacillus of Vincent's angina.

In addition to the above four blood specimens were sent to Kuching for Widal reaction, all being negative, and 14 for Wasserman reaction of which four were positive, five negative, one doubtful and four spoilt in transit.

